Scientific Reports

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Elevational sensitivity in an Asian 'hotspot': moth diversity across elevational gradients in tropical, sub-tropical and sub-alpine China

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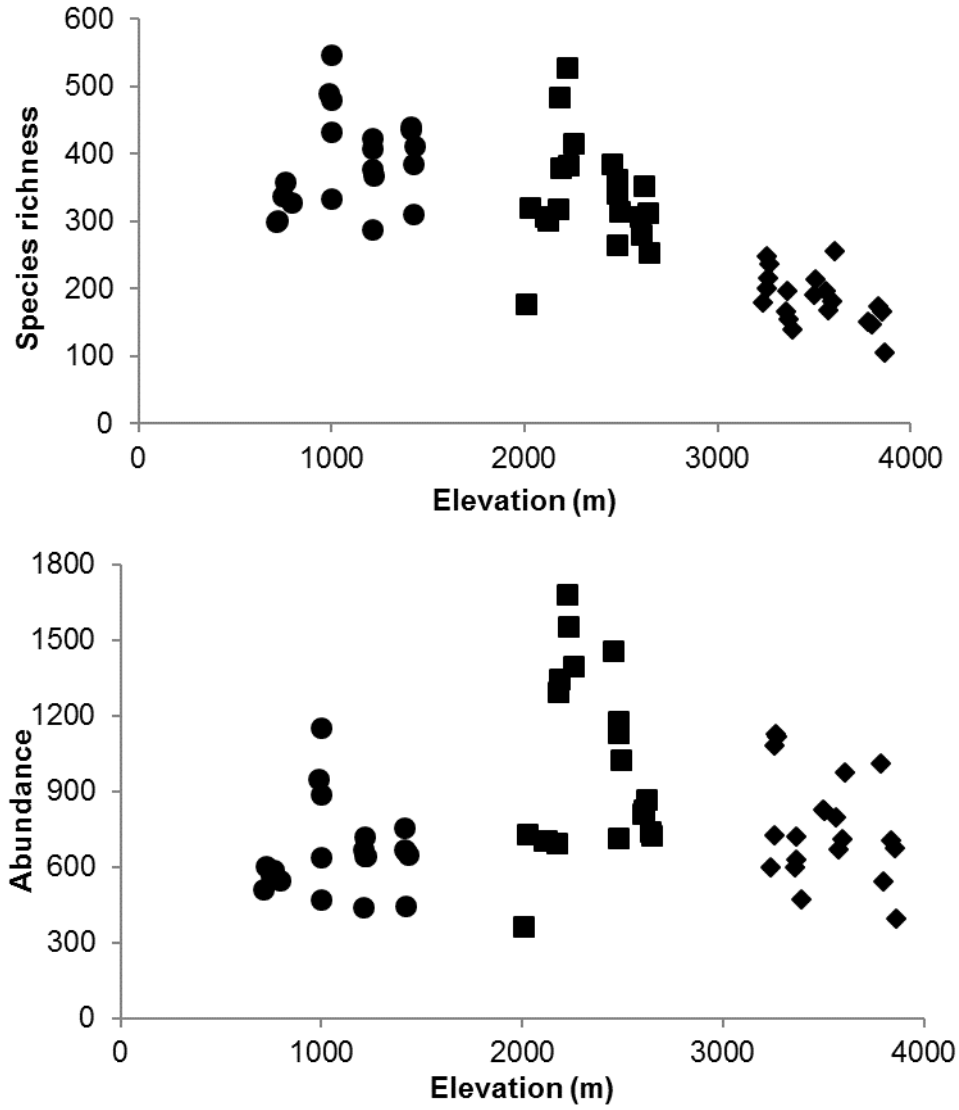
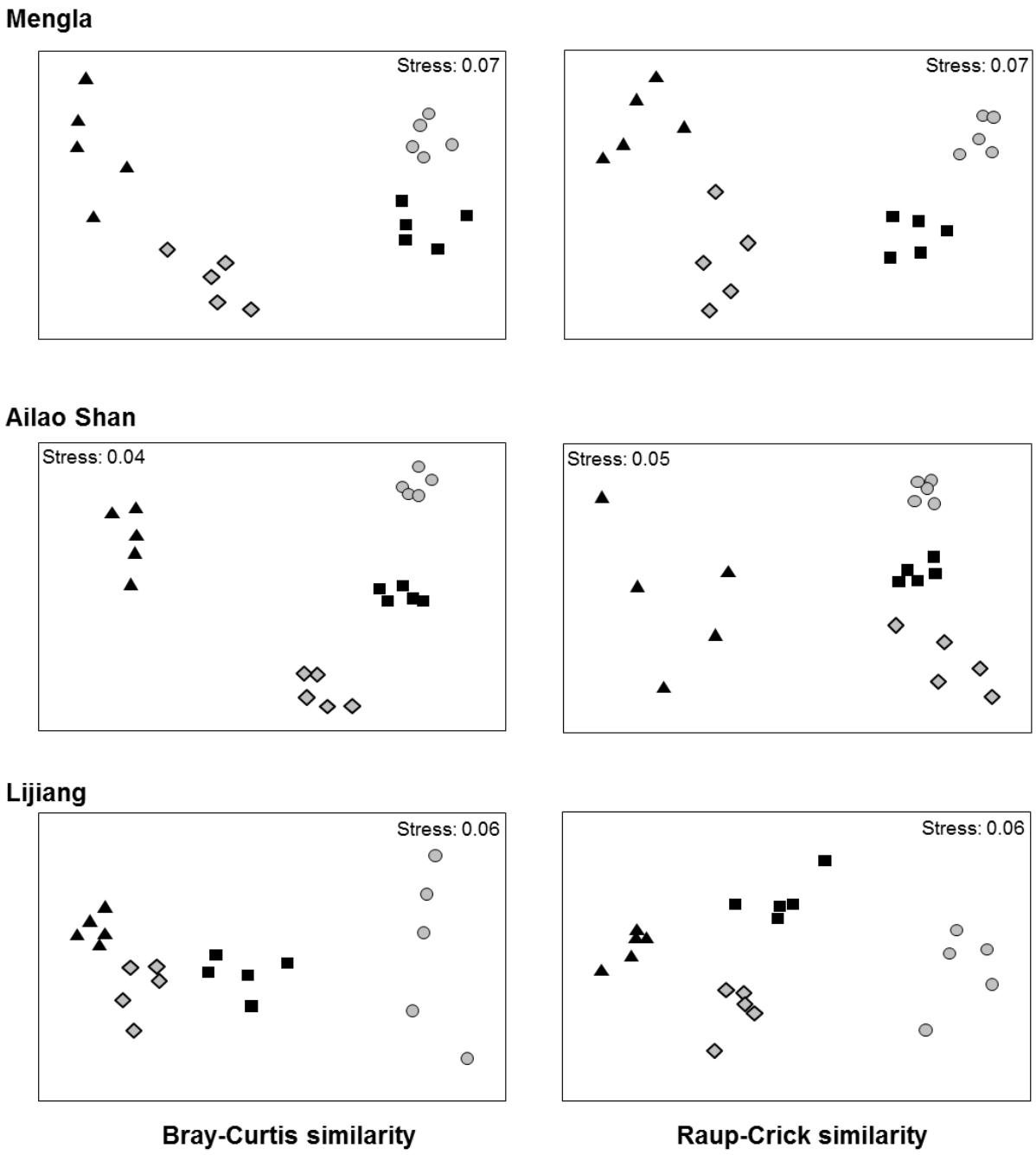
Supplementary Fig. S1 Observed moth species richness and abundances plotted against the actual elevations of the survey plots.

Supplementary Fig. S2 NMDS ordinations based on Bray-Curtis and Raup-Crick similarity matrices of moth assemblages.

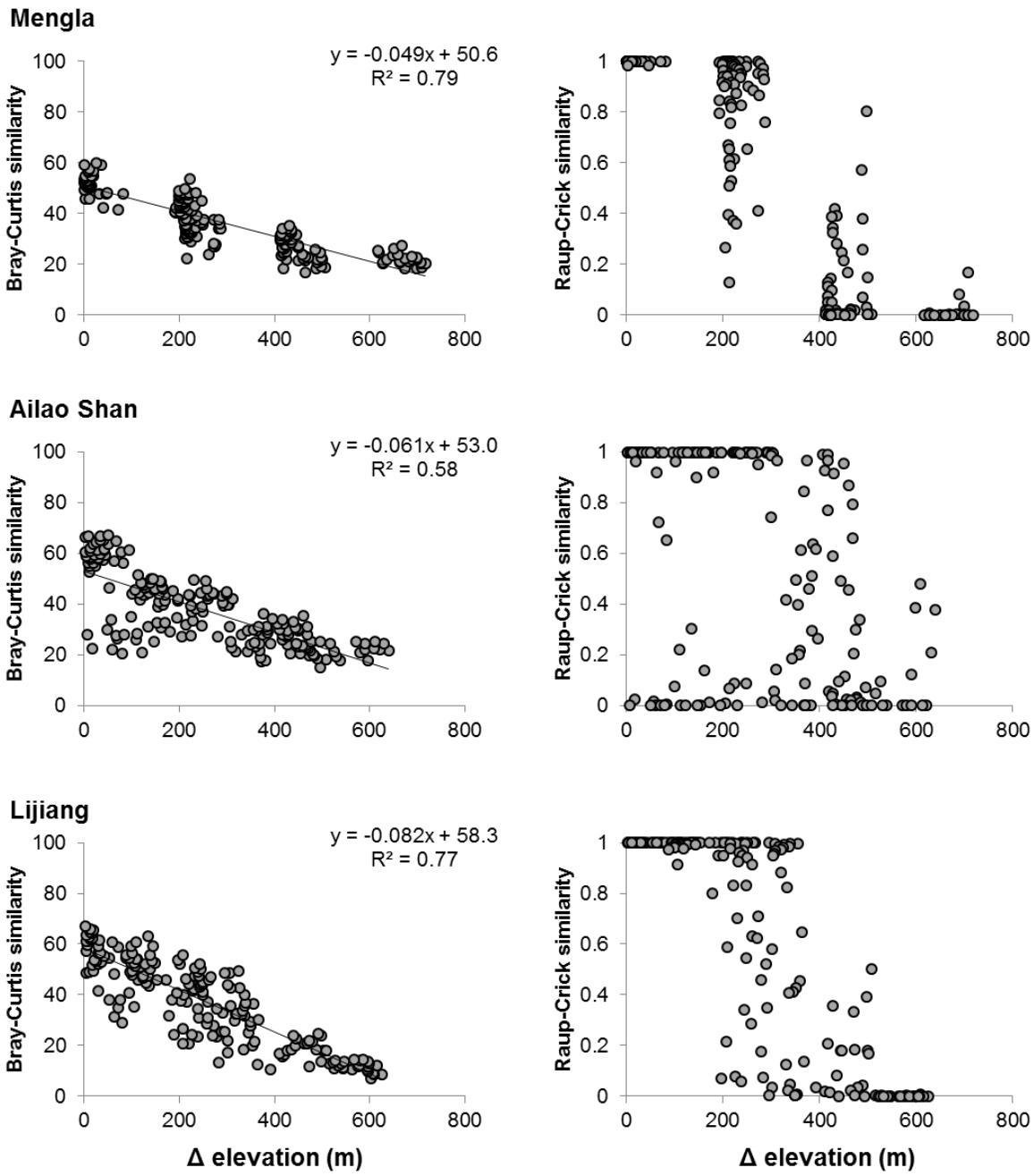
Supplementary Fig. S3 Elevation-decay relationships based on Bray-Curtis and Raup-Crick similarity values



Supplementary Fig. S1 Observed moth species richness and abundances plotted against the actual elevations of the survey plots across the three transects (●, Mengla; ■, Ailao Shan; ◆, Lijiang).



Supplementary Fig. S2 NMDS ordinations based on Bray-Curtis (left) and Raup-Crick (right) similarity matrices of moth assemblages across the three elevational transects. Different elevational zones are represented by the following symbols: for Mengla, ▲ = 800m, ◆ = 1000m, ■ = 1200m, ● = 1400m; for Ailao Mt., ▲ = 2000m, ◆ = 2200m, ■ = 2400m, ● = 2600m; and for Lijiang, ▲ = 3200m, ◆ = 3400m, ■ = 3600m, ● = 3800m.



Supplementary Fig. S3 Elevation-decay relationships showing similarity values plotted against pair-wise differences in elevation (Δ elevation) of the survey plots within each elevational transect. Similarity values are based on Bray-Curtis (left, using only common moth species at N > 14 individuals) and Raup-Crick (right, using abundance data of all moth species) similarity values. Straight trend lines were drawn for Bray-Curtis similarity values with regression coefficients and R^2 values. Trend lines were not drawn for Raup-Crick similarity values as these values are non-metric.